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U.S. RESCUE ACTION IN IRAN 'POLITICAL PHARISEEISM', 'HYPOCRISY'

AU011755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 80 p 4

["The Punished Pharisees"--commentary's title]

[Text] The blow inflicted upon Washington near the Iranian town of Tabas was a public unmasking of political phariseeism and a complete political discredit which has almost no parallel in recent world history.

The flamboyant invasion of foreign territory in broad daylight once again clearly unmasks the hypocrisy of the "fighter for humanity," "advocate of human and people's rights" and "defender of international law." What was the "humane" meaning of such an operation which, even prior to its beginning, took the life of eight soldiers and would have invevitably ended in mass bloodsned. The operation could have evoked a response of unforeseen consequences--the kindling of a vast military conflagration. Where is the care for man and what international norms and criteria of morality could be found in the "Blue Light" operation, which was a most brutal military invasion and aggression of armed-to-the-teeth commandos, who were even ordered and were trained for a few months) to push their way to the center of Tehran by force (and mostly by means of chemical weapons).

The political catastrophe was so complete because the intention, organization and manner were perfidious.

The unsuccessful landing near Tabas again proves that in Washington's present political course political light-headedness and irresponsibility increasingly prevail, and that this political course is bending to conform to the factional election interests of individual persons or circles. The failure of the operation, however, cannot but inflict a heavy blow to the popularity of the White House and primarily to the United States itself. Actually, some voices were already being heard from various political strata asking the President not to continue his candidacy in the elections....

The dangers that the "Blue Light" operation have created for the world strongly startled the U.S. allies. Being suddenly sobered now, they are trying to step back from the brink of the precipice to which they could have been drawn without having been previously informed of it. "It is unfortunate that Prime Minister Thatcher, who sympathizes so much with President Carter, had to learn about the development in Tabas during her morning tea--on the radio," the London DAILY EXPRESS noted with bitter irony. Political observers in France and Japan are definitely indignant about "U.S. arbitrariness and its fully ignoring the opinions of its allies." They say that all allies must draw conclusions from their solidarity with Washington. According to West German observers, the damage which the Tabas catastrophe inflicted on the Atlantic Pact is so great that now, as DEUTSCHE WELLE emphasized, great efforts will be needed to consolidate NATO.

The nonaligned countries' reaction to it is also a stormy and indignant one. Public opinion in a number of Arab countries is particularly anxious. Indignation and the resolution to resist aggression are also deep in Iran itself.

The blow to U.S. prestige and its leadership is truly stunning. It also is a very instructive one. Whether that lesson will be understood or degradation will bring about further lunacies is not merely Washington's concern. The people angrily condemn the dangerous playing with fire by U.S. ruling circles and insistently appeal for a sober reevaluation and action to conform to the interest of world peace.

MARINES, POLICE INVOLVED IN INCIDENT AT U.S. EMBASSY IN VIENNA

AU011955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The danger of an armed clash emerged in Vienna's center, where the U.S. Embassy is located, between the U.S. Marines usually guarding the inside of the embassy and special units of the Austrian police.

During the night, when the embassy was guarded only by the Austrian police, 16 armed marines arrived by car and, jumping the fense, invaded the courtyard, thus staging an "attack" against their own embassy. It was only accidental that the policeman did not open fire against the unknown attackers, but sounded the alarm, which meant the involvement of substantial police forces in the operation.

Observers note that by organizing live military exercises in the center of the Austrian capital the U.S. Marines have rudely violated the norms of international law, according to which they are in charge of the inside of the embassy only.

Governmental circles and Austria's pulbic decisively condemned the illegal action of the Americans.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV SCORES U.S., NATO AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU251557 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of Bulgaria, emphasized at a press conference here today prompted by the 25th anniversary of signing the Warsaw Treaty: "Fighting for preserving the world peace and for deepening international detente, for peaceful cooperation of peoples, we cannot be negligent to the recent imperialist actions and restrain from taking measures for strengthening the defensive capacity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, for consolidating our political and military organization, in order to put up a crushing resistance to the partisans of the 'cold' and 'warm' war, if need be".

Army General Dzhurov pointed out that the victory over Nazi Germany was a victory of the new socialist order which proved its viability and superiority over the capitalist system and in the days of severe battle.

Noting the great world and historic importance of that victory for the development of mankind and the lessons that can be learnt from World War Two, he said: "In the first place it showed once again that the permanent source of war is imperialism with the contradictions adherent to it. In the second place, under imperialist conditions the war can be averted only through consistent struggle of the progressive forces. In the third place, the socialist system is invincible. Socialism is more viable than capitalism even in hard war conditions".

Army General Dobri Dzhurov emphasized that those lessons were necessary to recall and to be always reminded to those who loved military adventures. Clarifying the reasons which had enforced the concluding of the Warsaw Treaty, he emphasized again that this organization appeared in reply to the founding of NATO. He added: "At the same time I would like to stress that the Warsaw Treaty organization is an international organization of an absolutely new kind, such as previous history does not know. Contrary to NATO and the other imperialist military alliances and organizations, its nature is not aggressive but peaceful and defensive.

"We can point out with the greatest satisfaction that the national armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are absolutely up-to-date socialist armies. They have everything necessary available in order to worthily resist any aggression".

Army General Dzhurov also dwelt on the attempts by the USA and their NATO allies at looking for a way out of the deepening capitalist crisis through a still greater arms race, through interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries and suffocating the national liberation and revolutionary movement, through aggravating their relations with the socialist countries. He said: "This policy is above all in the interest of the military and industrial complex because it guarantees new orders and new profits to it."

The events in Afghanistan which were made use of to increase militarism and confrontation, were not the beginning of this course, as the reactionary circles tried to maintain. Army General Dzhurov continued: "The present goal of the USA is to establish a united political front on a most wide basis against the USSR. The NATO allies and the regimes fully subjected to the USA military and politically are most relied on. By using the reborn theory of 'Soviet threat' and 'military superiority' of the Warsaw Treaty, the USA is trying to increase the feeling of insecurity and fear in its West European allies and push them towards overt confrontation to the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty states".

Mr Dobri Dzhurov stressed that in its actions in the international arena the USA was specifically staking on the "Chinese card".

Bulgaria's minister of national defence pointed out that Bulgaria's stands under the present international circumstances were clearly explained by Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech on February 11th of this year. Bulgaria believes in the future of detente; she believes that political wisdom will prevail.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS HONORS TO VETERANS, FRONTRANKERS, MILITARY FIGURES

AU301753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] On 30 April Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, awarded Hero of Socialist Labor gold stars, Georgi Dimitrov orders and diplomas and certificates indicating previous decorations, honorary titles and insignia to veterans of the revolutionary struggles; prominent figures from the areas of science, culture, art, education, technology, and agriculture; frontrankers in the socialist competition and generals and officers.

The award ceremony was attended by Comrades Petur Tanchev, Peko Takov and Mitko Grigorov.

FIRST CONGRESS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TO BE HELD 12-13 MAY

AU301615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July 1979 Plenum on developing education in the Bulgarian People's Republic, on 12-13 May 1980 in Sofia, the first congress of national education will take place at Universiada Hall.

BRIEFS

FISHING PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Following the third session of the Bulgarian and Soviet representatives on the fulfillment of the bilateral cooperation agreement on developing of ocean fishing, a protocol was signed by Filip Ishpekov, deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council, and Vladislav Krezhevskiy, deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES

TV Relay

AU011335 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0655 GMT on 1 May begins its live color relay of the Prague May Day parade on Letna Plain.

The relay opens with shots of the Prague skyline and pan shots of the masses on Letna Plain. At about 0700 GMT the camera pans the arriving leaders who are subsequently seen on the grandstand from left to right as follows: various officials including Defense Minister Martin Dzur; and Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Josef Korcak, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Lubomir Strougal, Gustav Husak, Antonin Kapek, Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, and other officials. A group of pioneers are seen rushing to the grandstand, presenting flowers to the leaders and standing in front of them during the playing of the national anthems.

At about 0702 GMT Antonin Kapek is seen opening the event and introducing Husak. During the subsequent 17 minute Husak speech the camera cuts in shots of Husak and other leaders, mostly Strougal and Kapek, and of the crowds.

While the Internationale is played the camera pans the crowds among whom groups of soldiers and people's militia are conspicuous, and in Prague for the forthcoming military parade, the announcer notes.

At about 0726 GMT balloons are released and the parade is opened by men carrying portraits of the founders of socialism; and the members of the party city and national committees and of the National Front leadership. They are followed by members of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army, units of the Ministry of the Interior and Border Guards, some carrying flags and banners, all in lose formation; and by groups of resistance strugglers. Next follows groups from Prague's various wards. The camera pans the marchers, including a large group of Zizkov women who perform exercises in front of the grandstand, sportsmen, Czechoslovak airline workers, radio and TV workers, workers of health institutions and of the central offices.

As the students of Prague's universities parade past the grandstand, the camera focuses on large group of foreign students. The announcer points out a group of Chilean students marching under a poster inscribed "Venceremos Chile." Many men and women carry their children in the parade sho as well as many other young people are seen waving little flags, paper flowers and placards or carrying colored ribbons, and the announcer repeatedly points out the unusually great number of young people in this year's parade.

The camera frequently intercuts shots from various angles and distances of the leaders, mainly of Strougal, Husak and Kapek as well as filmed interviews with meritorious workers and officers, including two Soviet generals, writers, scientists and sportsmen.

At about 1030 GMT, people are shown breaking ranks and gathering in front of the grandstand, chanting "long live the CPCZ" and other slogans. Husak then makes a 5-minute speech during which the camera cuts in closeup shots of Husak and of other leaders. The live relay ends with pans shots of the leaders on the grandstand, shots of Husak waving to the crowds and of the masses on Letna Plain. Interspersed in the live relay from Prague are a recorded film report on the opening of the Moscow parade as well as live relays from the May Day in Moscow; Bratislava; Ostrava, where Josef Haman leads the CPCZ delegation and Gen A.I. Shestyakov leads a Soviet Army delegation and where portraits of General Svoboda and of a Soviet military leader are carried by the paraders; in Kosice; and in Brno, where a plant crew carries the poster saying that they are the "biggest suppliers of turbines to the USSR."

Husak Speech

ID011035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0704 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary, at Prague May Day rally--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, dear foreign friends:

Millions of citizens of our homeland today are celebrating May Day, which for 90 years now has been the symbol of the international fighting solidarity of the working class and of all working people throughout the world. Permit me to cordially welcome on this traditional day of labor on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee of our state, the Federal Government and other state and social organs, and on my own behalf, the participants in this beautiful May Day rally in Prague, where we are today lucky with the weather, and all citizens who are taking part in the May Day celebrations in all the towns and villages of our beautiful homeland.

Comrades: The whole of the progressive world in the coming days will remember the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. In the memory of our nations 9 May 1945 is forever linked with the joyful deed of liberating Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army and with the culmination of the national liberation struggle. The Czechoslovak people recall with profound esteem and gratitude the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in World War II. They will forever preserve in their hearts and minds memories of the heroic Soviet people and the sacrifices made by the Soviet soldiers who died in the liberation of our homeland. We will never forget those who in the national liberation struggle fought at home and abroad against the fascist occupiers.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia opened for our nations a new and hopeful future of a political, economic and cultural blossoming. During the years of socialist construction we built a socially just social order, which has done away with exploitation, unemployment, misery and fear of the future.

We established firm life certainties for all working people and safeguarded the all-round development of our nations and nationalities, a happy and satisfyirg life for all generations. The experiences gained over the past 35 years prove that the Czechoslovak people chose correctly when they decided on the socialist road of development and for friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

On the occasion of today's f[illegible]ve day of the whole world's working people we send our fraternal greetings to the CP[illegible] and to the entire Soviet people, joined with wishes for fresh victories in building communism, and in the struggle for safeguarding world peace. [applause]

We will further expand and strengthen the friendship, cooperation and alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, because it corresponds to the vital interests of our nations and the peoples of both countries. [applause]

From our rally we send cordial comradely greetings to the fraternal parties and to the working people of the other friendly states of the socialist community, and we wish them further successes in the work toward the blossoming of their countries and in strengthening peace in the world. [applause]

We have sent international May Day greetings to the communist parties and to the working class in the nonsocialist world and to all progressive forces fighting against exploitation, unemployment, social and political oppression. [applause]

We greet the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, for social and national liberation. We extend our internationalist solidarity in particular to those revolutionary forces who are achieving a socialist orientation in their countries.

This year's May Day celebrations are taking place under the dedicated initiative and efforts of the working people to implement the final year of the 6th Five-Year Plan. On this occasion I would like to sincerely thank all workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, our women and youth, and the working people in all sectors of economic and social life for their dedicated work and the successful implementation of the tasks. [applause]

I especially thank those who with their initiative and creative approach endeavor to increase production efficiency and expand science and technology, and for the greater effectiveness of managerial, organizational and educational work. I sincerely congratulate the working collectives and all comrades who for their achievements in the economy, science and culture recently have received the highest honors of our socialist society. [applause]

The results which we have achieved during the past 4 years and in the first months of the current year indicate that despite obstacles and difficulties and the more demanding requirements of present economic conditions, the all-round upsurge of our economy continues. The tremendous material-technological basis constructed during the past decades, the accumulated experiences as well as the expanding international socialist division of labor are establishing the essential prerequisites for tackling the national development tasks of our society.

In the present situation throughout the whole economy, through better management, labor organization, and utilization of skills and talents, we must ensure a higher effectiveness of work performed and the high technological level and quality of products. Only thus will we be able to keep pace with the whole world and meet the constantly growing requirements and demands of the citizens. We must bear these requirements constantly in mind when implementing the present tasks and when preparing the next five year plan.

This is also one of the chief prerequisites so that in future years we can maintain, and according to the opportunities, further improve the high material and cultural living standards of the working people.

Comrades: The nations of Czechoslovakia have been living in peace and freedom for 35 years. We are aware that this is due only to the great struggle waged by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive forces in the world against war, for disarmament, peaceful cooperation and understanding between nations. The forces of imperialism and reaction have tried to halt this development by various means, and they have created crisis situations and tensions in various parts of the world. The Soviet Union, the community of socialist states and other peaceful, anti-imperialist forces have succeeded despite this during the past decade in implementing and realizing a number of important positive steps for easing international tension and for the development of a mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

All progressive and democratic forces and the world's peace movement today are faced with the urgent task of further stepping up the struggle for warding off the threat of war, for halting the feverish arming, for the peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems.

This is so because the most reactionary militaristic circles of the United States and other capitalist countries refuse to come to terms with the profound changes which have taken place in the world and which are taking place as a result of the strengthening of the international standing of socialism and the successful liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations.

We now witness how desperately they are trying to reverse positive developments in international relations and to renew their rule over various parts of the world. For this reason they are launching a broad attack against positive developments of recent years, against the policy of detente. They are unleashing an anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria; through pressure, threats and open interference they are attempting to suppress every progressive movement. They are arming feverishly, are lighting the fires of tension, and together with the present Chinese leadership they are threatening the peaceful lives of mankind.

These dangerous plans are meeting with growing opposition throughout the world because the vital interests of nations are inseparably linked with the maintenance of peace, disarmament and the further development of the process of detente.

The working people of our homeland decisively reject the attempts by imperialism to drag the world back into the era of the cold war. Our people angrily condemn the NATO decision to deploy new missiles and nuclear weapons in some West European countries. The implementation of these plans is directed against disrupting stability. It increases the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe, and is also serious threat to us.

The people of Socialist Czechoslovakia firmly stand by the side of the peoples fighting for their inalienable rights to decide freely on their affairs and to utilize national wealth for improving their own living standards.

We confirm once again our full solidarity with the just struggle waged by the people of Democratic Afghanistan. We decisively reject the aggressive policy pursued by the United States, its imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the Near and Middle East, Iran, the countries of Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Czechoslovak people highly value the fact that today our national freedom, sovereignty, independence and the security of our state is reliably safeguarded. The firm guarantee of our peaceful life and work is the close friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the constant deepening of the unity of the socialist community and the strengthening of its international positions.

An important role in this is played by the Warsaw Pact organization, which for 25 years has been an effective instrument in coordinating the foreign policy and defense of the member states and an important factor for peace and security in Europe.

We are filled with pride by the knowledge that it is the socialist world which marches in the forefront of the peaceful, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for warding off the threat of war. It is the Soviet Union, which against the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arming deployment, as expressed by Comrade Brezhnev, has put forward the doctrine of thorough struggle for peace and security in the world.

For this reason we fully support the peace proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. For this reason we will continue to take an active share in the struggle for peace, detente in the world and disarmament. [applause]

Comrades: The progressive heritage of the struggles waged by the working class and of the national liberation struggle which we will recall again in this the jubilee year of our liberation obliges us to continue thoroughly also in the coming years in socialist construction work to defend and further expand the revolutionary achievements of our people. For this dedicated and creative work, in close alliance and cooperation with our friends and allies, we will continue to strive for safeguarding the peaceful future, and the future blossoming of our beloved homeland. [applause]

Long live May Day!

Long live our working people!

Long live and may our unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community strengthen. [applause]

Long live the unity of the progressive and peace forces in the world! Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Long live our beloved homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live the leading force of our society, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia! [applause]

Anti-U.S. Demonstration

LD011426 Prague CTK in English 0942 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Prague--Prague celebrated today May Day--(?great) day of international solidarity of the working people--with confidence in the policy of the communist party, with pride over the results achieved, and with determination to contribute more effectively to the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 15th Communist Party Congress. The joyous mood was multiplied by the gratitude to the Soviet Union and its heroic army, which opened Czechoslovakia [to] the road to socialism by its historic victory over fascism and liberation of Czechoslovakia 35 years ago.

The citizens of the Czechoslovak capital demonstrated at the May Day rally their respect and love for the leading force of the society--the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. They expressed their appreciation of the firm friendship with the Soviet Union, its Leninist Party and people. They expressed their appurtenance to the community of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement. The marchers carried placards condemning the dangerous attempts of the reactionary circles in the U.S. and other imperialist states to sharpen international tension, their decision to produce and deploy new kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe and their attempts to boycott the summer Olympics in Moscow.

U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT, MIDDLE EAST POLICY CONDEMNED

AU011430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 80 p 6

[Dusan Rovesnky article: "We Comment: Playing With Fire"]

[Text] One thing is beyond doubt: The U.S. President has taken a hazardous step that constitutes gross trampling upon the sovereignty of the Iranian state and direct military intervention. [paragraph continues]

After all, U.S. military aircraft with especially trained detachments had landed deep inside Iranian territory. The detachments allegedly had to prepare an action that would lead to freeing the hostages. A question springs to mind whether those 50 hostages are not just a pawn on the chessboard of Carter's political ambitions and whether at present the issue is not Carter's election survival instead of saving the hostages.

The crisis situation in Iranian-American relations is a fact that worsens the international situation. The crisis is a result of U.S. imperialist policy in that area. The United States, pursuing the objective of surrounding the Soviet Union by realiable pro-American regimes, had built military bases on Iranian territory, equipped the shah's army with the most modern weapons, looted Iran's immense natural wealth and supported the regime hated by the Iranian people--all that in order to gain a stronghold for its policy in the Near and Middle East. The Iranian revolution came as a shock and a hard blow to it. And then came another blow--plans for a counterrevolutionary coup in Afghanistan had been thwarted. And precisely in that situation the White House tried to misuse the U.S. hostage issue, and the situation in Afghanistan to cover up its imperialist plans. The plans of the White House are very transparent, however. It wants to gain absolute influence in an area that is one of the key oil producers, in an area that plays an important strategic role in U.S. global plans, an area which for that reason was declared by Carter in his doctrine a sphere of "U.S. interests."

The U.S. adventure in the Iranian desert again showed what that means in reality. The intervention aircraft took off from Pakistan, from a country in which there are dozens of CIA bases and in which counterrevolutionary groups that infiltrate Afghan territory are being trained. The U.S. helicopters that took part in the operation took off from U.S. fleet vessels operating in the Indian Ocean. That is indisputable evidence that the United States is trying to create a new, dangerous hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia similar to that which U.S. imperialism, together with Beijing, maintained in Southeast Asia for a number of years.

U.S. campaigns had to and have to divert attention from the fact that in the Indian Ocean there is now a U.S. oceangoing fleet with 26 vessels, 1,800 paratroopers and an arsenal of nuclear weaponson full alert. Thus there is a force that constitutes a direct threat to peace in that sensitive area of the world. Former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, a politician who served three administrations and therefore is initmately acquainted with the strategy of the White House, told the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently: "There are three things that are of importance to the United States. First, a substantial strengthening of the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean, including bases and stationing of Marines. Second, we must activate the CIA, and third, extend military assistance to those countries that have a friendly attitude toward us...." And that is also the scenario the White House is following.

The military intervention in Iran counted on internal diversion, using a fifth column, but also on especially trained CIA agents who are trying to destabilize conditions in the country. Also, here the similarity with other countries in which the United States had tried or is trying to overthrow the governments is not coincidental.

The adventure evoked stormy reaction throughout the world. It is being condemned by hundreds of millions of people. The West European NATO countries also realize the risk of being dragged into a dangerous situation, even into war; into a conflict in which solely U.S. interests would be involved. And precisely because of that, a number of West European politicians pose the justified question how far they can go in their commitment to White House plans.

White House policy justifiably evokes uneasiness among all who have the fate of detente and peace at heart. A number of politicians are literally shaken by the irresponsible action in the Iranian desert, an action that has jeopardized world peace. Carter, as is obvious from his statement, has not drawn a lesson from the debacle. He still wants to resolve the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations with military force. Thus he again reveals the true substance of U.S. policy, a policy to which the interests of peace are alien and which promotes imperialist interests only.

CPCZ'S BEJDA ELABORATES ON 'CORRECT' COMMUNIST ORIENTATION

AU011235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee department head: "On the Results of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session; The Basis of Correct Orientation"]

[Excerpts] THE CPCZ, PARTICULARLY SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW LEADERSHIP WITH COMRADE HUSAK AT THE HEAD, IS WELL AWARE OF THE VITAL LINKS BETWEEN MAN'S UPBRINGING ON THE ONE HAND AND THE STRUGGLE FOR ACCOMPLISHING SPECIFIC BUILDING TASKS AND THE EVERYDAY EXACTING WORK IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ON THE OTHER. IT PROCEEDS FROM THE FACT THAT THE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND ALSO THE SHARPENING CLASS STRUGGLE OF TWO OPPOSITE SOCIAL SYSTEMS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE, PLACE GREATER DEMANDS ON THE PEOPLE'S AWARENESS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AND ON THEIR STANDARDS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE. IN KEEPING WITH THIS THE CPCZ PLACES INCREASED DEMANDS ON THE ENTIRE COMPLEX OF MEANS, TOOLS AND METHODS INVOLVED IN THE SHAPING OF SOCIALIST MAN.

It is not surprising that the enemies of socialism are concentrating their sallies primarily against Leninism as a well-proven tool for reconstructing the world, and that they are trying to deny the general validity of Leninism. In the same way it is not by chance that they are sharply attacking the countries that consistently proceed from Leninist principles in their domestic and foreign policies. That is why the advance of socialism in Czechoslovakia is a thorn in their side; that is why they fume at such an emphatic reconfirmation of the principle that Leninism is valid both for countries that have taken, or will take, the path of social changes, and for the industrially developed bourgeois democratic states.

NO ONE CAN BE FREE WHO LIMITS HIMSELF TO HIS IDEALIST OPINIONS OF THE WORLD AND SOCIETY, ADJUSTING HIS STANCES AND ACTING TO THEM. THAT IS WHY OUR PARTY ATTRIBUTES SUCH SIGNIFICANCE TO SPREADING THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD OUTLOOK AMONG THE MASSES; THAT IS WHY IT DEMANDS THAT THIS SIGNIFICANT TASK BE FULFILLED NOT ONLY SYSTEMATICALLY, BUT ALSO BY ALL MEANS AT THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY'S DISPOSAL.

The forming of a scientific world-outlook is not a matter of ideology alone. The people's consciousness is, after all, determined by their social existence and by all its factors, by the way the entire social organism functions. That is why we are concerned about insuring that none of its parts would either influence people in a negative way, or deform them. On the other hand, even ideology cannot remain indifferent to what is happening: It must always adopt an active stand. We underline the word "active," because it is not a matter of apologizing for the state of affairs, or becoming a servile defense of practice, but it is a history-creating approach. THE SIGNIFICANT MISSION OF IDEOLOGY IS TO DEFEND BASIC SOCIALIST VALUES. ONE OF ITS KEY ATTRIBUTES IS THE TASK TO STIMULATE SOCIAL PROGRESS, TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD ITS DYNAMIZATION, AND THUS TO SIMULTANEOUSLY ADOPT A CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD OBSOLETE OPINIONS AND PRACTICES AND TO MERCILESSLY WEED OUT CONSERVATISM AND EVERYTHING THAT HAMPERS THE SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST ADVANCE.

We are fully aware of the fact--and in this direction we also plan our work--that upbringing in the spirit of the scientific world outlook is neither a short-term, nor an isolated, matter. It is a difficult and complicated task, a long-term process that requires purposefulness, a systematic approach and patience. We can constantly convince ourselves of this in everyday life: Our efforts up to now have not been useless, or in vain. Our experience has fully disproved the false bourgeois propaganda, claiming that so-called human nature is a kind of unchangable constant and that man was, is, and always will be in essence guided by egotism and the interests of private ownership. To an increasing extent, in Socialist Czechoslovakia the socialist orientation of values is becoming the dominating feature of man's character, of his way of thinking and acting. This also follows from the fact that an increasing number of people in our society are endorsing the scientific world outlook.

At the same time we must constantly fight against formalism and strive to make people understand Marxism-Leninism not as a sum total of book knowledge and instructions, but to make them vitally identify themselves with it. The crisis-ridden period of the sixties has taught us a sufficiently convincing lesson in this respect. Then it was clearly shown that the principles of Marxism-Leninism were foreign to many of those who bragged about their knowledge of it and that they had not identified themselves with it, and thus they quite logically became the bearers of centrifugal, anti-Marxist tendencies. The question is, whether we are not sometimes losing sight of this lesson in organizing upbringing in various schoolings or within the framework of party education. All the tools of our ideological influence must--and, deplorably, we still have a lot of shortcomings in this respect--lead the people toward recognizing the laws governing social development, consolidate in their minds and acts the basic values of socialism, and at the same time stimulate them to a corresponding behavior and cultivate in them the trend to take active positions in life.

Part of the endeavors to bring up people in the spirit of our world outlook is the spreading of scientific atheism, the ideological fight against religious prejudices. In Socialist Czechoslovakia much has changed in this respect. Above all, the new material conditions in the people's lives are making what is already the overwhelming majority of believing citizens profess allegiance to socialism. The man of our times, a confident citizen of his socialist fatherland, does not in the least resemble the downtrodden impoverished villager of a couple of decades ago in our country.

Socialist man's upbringing demands that we cultivate responsibility for the fate of not only those who are closest to him, but also for the fate of our entire society, of the entire international revolutionary movement.

Socialist morality creates a system of qualitatively new forms of acting, a new atmosphere that shapes an individual, influences his conviction and jointly creates public opinion. Our enemies are looking for all kinds of explanations for the working people's uniform course, which is manifested in our country primarily in periods of basic decisionmaking. For instance, the high participation of voters in elections to representative bodies and the votes for the National Front candidates are, for them, nothing but a consequence of administrative coercion. For understandable reasons they cannot concede that it is the influence of the new socialist morals, of the public opinion--a certain norm of behavior.

Naturally, socialist morality is not yet functioning to the degree we would wish. IT IS PRIMARILY THE TASK OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO MAKE THE SUPPORT OF WHAT IS CORRECT FOR THE WHOLE, FOR MAN, ALWAYS PREVAIL. THESE APPROACHES, THIS AWARENESS MUST BE SHAPED IN COLLECTIVES AND PLANTS, IN COOPERATIVES, SCHOOLS AND HOUSING SETTLEMENTS, IN ALL PLACES WHERE PEOPLE WORK AND LIVE. THE ENORMOUS MERIT OF SOCIALISM IS THAT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, A QUALITATIVELY NEW COLLECTIVIST MORALITY IS BEING CREATED THAT EXPRESSES THE SOCIAL INTERESTS OF SOCIALIST CLASSES AND GROUPS.

The bourgeoisie has not stopped accusing us of some kind of amorality. Yes, we are adversaries of morality, but of a bourgeois morality, based on private ownership and man's exploitation by man, on a nation's enslavement by another nation. The imperialist forces would like to foist their so-called moral standards on the whole world. If the United States sends intervention troops to Korea, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala or elsewhere, if the U.S. intelligence agencies organize reactionary coups d'etat in Iran or Chile, if they support the corrupt dictators in the republics of Central and South America, they consider all this moral. But if an oppressed people rises against the exploiters, if subjugated people rise in resistance to their enslavers, or if the socialist countries grant support to the people of Angola, Ethiopia or Afghanistan for their defense against counterrevolution, the reactionary forces start shouting about some kind of amorality.

In this the norm of imperialism is very simple: According to it, that is moral that only serves the imperialist interests. However, our people have, once and for all, put an end to such morality. In this we follow Lenin's conclusion that morality is everything that serves socialism, progress and world peace; that serves the full and happy life of man and the full-value, harmonious development of the human personality.

Socialism is deepening its influence in the world from year to year. At the same time the authority and influence of the socialist morality is growing, one of its significant attributes is the international revolutionary solidarity. The victories characterizing the advance of socialism in the world would not have been achieved without it. We would not be Marxist-Leninists if we did not subordinate our interests to those of the fight for socialism on a world-wide scale; if we were incapable of, or not determined to make sacrifices in the battle for defeating imperialism and for the victory of socialism and peace throughout the world. The Soviet people, and the help they are granting to the revolutionary and progressive movements in many countries in the world are examples of revolutionary international assistance. They are making immense material sacrifices for higher goals, for the common interest of peace and progress.

FOR OUR PARTY, THE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CRITERION OF INTERNATIONALISM, AND SOLIDARITY WITH IT THE EXPRESSION OF THE MORAL QUALITIES OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS CLASS. IT IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TASK TO CONSTANTLY REMIND OUR PEOPLE, AND PARTICULARLY THE YOUNGER GENERATION, THAT WITHOUT THE LENINIST DOCTRINE, WHICH IS BEING FURTHER CREATIVELY DEVELOPED BY THE CPSU, THERE WOULD BE NO HAPPY, CALM AND PEACEFUL LIFE IN OUR FATHERLAND; AND THAT THERE IS NO MORE SACRED DUTY THAN TO STAND FIRMLY AT ITS SIDE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM AGAINST ALL ATTACKS THAT HAVE BEEN UNLEASED AT PRESENT BY WORLD REACTION.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report to the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session explains the matter of shaping the socialist way of life very precisely and stimulatingly. I would like to underscore that, although the forming and deepening of the socialist way of life depends on the dynamics of the production process, they are not its automatic product. Ideological education significantly contributes to economic development that leads to enriching man's life and also to bringing man's attitudes, moral and value orientation and activity in harmony both with the development of society, and with his own personality. To a considerable extent it depends on the effectiveness of ideological education where, and in what, people search for, and find models for their behavior and acts and where they see the goals and motivations for their civic activity.

Nevertheless, the opportunities created by society for man's development are not always equally and sufficiently utilized. In many instances we encounter "subjective" unpreparedness; to a considerable extent we encounter a "materialist" consumer orientation--people for whom things and objects have become their goal in life, instead of a means for living. [paragraph continues]

The bearers of such petty bourgeois tendencies are not in the least interested in what the satisfaction of social needs objectively depends on. They neither see nor feel their social duties. They are not interested in whether the values they are trying to emulate correspond to their objective merits and accomplished work. The certainties provided by socialism for all its citizens these people understand one-sidedly and only in a way benefiting them; they strive to make full use of them, even though they themselves contribute only the minimum to their creation.

In the past--and, deplorably, even now we have not fully overcome this practice--our progaganda also used to facilitate the emergence of those tendencies. That is why it is not surprising that, IN THE MINDS OF CERTAIN PEOPLE, THE ELEVATION OF THE ECONOMIC RESULTS OF SOCIALISM AND OF THE CITIZEN'S MATERIAL WELL-BEING TO THE PRIMARY AND ONLY FACTOR HASOVERSHADOWED A NUMBER OF OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE NEW WAY OF LIFE IN THE SOCIALIST EPOCH. The liberation of labor, social and civic certainties, the upsurge of cultural, health and other care, international political security following from the union of the socialist community, the enforcement of the principles of real democracy and new human relations--all this must be far more effectively utilized in political educational work. A lack of respect for that approach logically weakens the political immunity of a part of our people against infiltration from without, in the mechanical confrontation of phenomena manifested in the life of the two systems or in periods when we are confronted by the need to solve complicated enconomic tasks.

A dangerous retardant in rearing the socialist man is the manifestation of petty bourgeois mentality and morals, which harms socialism and at the same time deforms the human personality. Even though it is a vestige of the old society, and although the hostile propaganda is constantly striving to revive it, it would be an illusion to believe that it is merely the result of the past and of influence from without. In some people it is the result of a deepening conflict between the interests of an individual with a petty bourgeois disposition on the one hand and those of society on the other. To a certain extent it is produced by the present internal conditions. Poor organization of work, egalitarian remuneration, favoritism, unresolved discrepancies between supply and demand and so forth may lead to material needs becoming a fetish, to their being raised to the only and highest purpose and to a thoughtless pursuit of ownership of things at any price.

In overcoming these and other negative tendencies and also in forming people's needs so that they are in harmony with the socialist way of life we see the extremely important task of ideological education work.

BRIEFS

EXPLOSION IN CHEMICAL PLANT--Two people died and material damage of Kcs2,8 million was caused during an explosion and a subsequent fire in the Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production national enterprise in Usti Nad Labem on 25 April. The presumed cause of the explosion was failure to observe technological discipline. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 3 AU]

SOWING IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA--Spring grain crops have been sown on 120,000 hectares in central Bohemia, which means that only 3 percent remain to be sown to reach the planned area of cultivation. Sugar beets have already been sown on 90 percent of the planned area in the region. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

SINDERMANN, MUECKENBERGER ATTEND USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU012020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A cordial meeting with representatives of the GDR People's Chamber took place on Monday in the USSR Embassy. It was attended by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber; Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council.

During the meeting, Petr Abrasimov and Horst Sindermann underlined the significant role of the parliaments of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community in strengthening detente and harnessing the arms race. It was emphasized that the joint celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday, of the 35th anniversary of the victory [over Hitler] and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact is contributing to the success of this struggle. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KESSLER ATTENDS YOUTH FORUM DISCUSSION

AU012026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Summary] Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], was cordially welcomed at a youth forum of 200 FDJ members from Frankfurt (Oder) on Monday. In a talk he emphasized that the FDJ as a combat reserve of the party of the workers class had made decisive contributions to the protection of socialism and peace. Kessler then answered questions on the SED's military policy, the military class assignment of the NVA, the mission of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, the brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and the present military-political situation. The preparation of the young people for their future army service took up a large share of the discussion and the need for a high political awareness, moral and militant properties, extensive military knowledge and iron military discipline was emphasized. Active paramilitary activities of young people and socialist paramilitary training must form a uniform process of physical and mental personality building.

SINDERMANN PRESENTS STATE AWARDS FOR LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS

LD301718 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Deserving persons, collectives and plants were honored with high state awards this morning in Berlin for the May celebrations. They were bestowed by the chairman of the GDR State Council, at the proposal of the SED Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. On behalf of Erich Honecker, the awards were conferred by Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED. During a festive ceremony in the State Council Building, he presented meritorious workers from all sectors of society with the Karl-Marx Order, the honorary title of Hero of Labor, the Star of International Friendship Order, the Clasp of Honor with the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Banner of Labor Order.

During an address, Horst Sindermann thanked the persons and collectives honored for their selfless work and their outstanding achievements in strengthening the GDR, in shaping the advanced socialist society and in the struggle to preserve and defend peace.

POPE APPOINTS JOACHIM MEISNER BISHOP OF BERLIN

AU291947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 7

["Pope Appoints New Bishop of Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 April 1980 Pope John Paul II appointed Dr Joachim Meisner, suffragan bishop of the apostolic administrator in Erfurt-Meiningen, to the post of bishop of Berlin.

The pontifical Mass with the installation of the newly appointed bishop has been slated for Saturday, 17 May 1980, at 1000 local time, in St Hedwig's Cathedral. The new bishop will read a pontifical Mass on the assumption of this office in West Berlin's St Matthews Church at 1000 on 18 May 1980.

Bishop Joachim Meisner was born on 25 December 1933 in the present Wroclaw. He was ordained priest of the Catholic Church in Erfurt in 1962. Subsequently he worked as a chaplain in Heiligenstadt and Erfurt until his appointment to the post of rector of the diocesan caritas. On 25 May 1975 he was consecrated titular bishop of Vina and suffragan of the apostolic administrator in Erfurt-Meiningen. He was delegated by the Berlin bishops' conference, whose member he has been since his appointment as a suffragan, to attend the bishops' synod in Rome in 1977 and the 4th European Bishops' Symposium 1979, also in Rome. On 25 April he was appointed bishop of the Dioceses of Berlin by Pope John Paul II on the basis of the vote of the chapter of St Hedwig's Cathedral.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM MEETING ENDS--The 15th plenary meeting of the conference of state organs for tourism of socialist countries concluded at the end of the week with the signing of a protocol in Berlin. The meeting, which lasted several days, dealt with the development of tourist relations between the socialist countries in the coming years, scientific-technical and economic questions of tourism and the preparation of the world tourism conference scheduled for September 1980 in Manila. The delegations discussed questions of the preparation of the Olympic games in Moscow. They condemned the attempts by imperialist forces to boycott the Olympic games and to abuse them due to their aggressive policy. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 80 p 2]

CUBAN RECEPTION IN BERLIN--Captain Otto Peterssen Lynn, military, air force and navy attache at the Cuban Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail part on Tuesday evening in Berlin on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Playa Giron victory. Present were Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, generals and officers of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army, personalities of GDR social life, the Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR, Mirta Alfonso, and military attaches accredited in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

COMPANY AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--An agreement on the further development of bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets was signed on Monday in Graz by a group of GDR external trade enterprises, headed by WMW Export-Import and the Austrian Simmering Graz Pauker Company which produces machinery, boilers and freight cars. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 80 p 2]

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON U.S. IRAN RESCUE OPERATION

AU301850 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Viktor Palfi article: "Playing at Commandos"]

[Text] Some 70 years ago, Sazonov, foreign minister of Tsarist Russia, remarked about a small country (Montenegro) that "it is prepared to light the bonfire of a world war to fry its own eggs on it..." The Balkan principality was struggling to liberate its brothers languishing under the yoke of the Turkish empire at the time and, from its own viewpoint, its actions were guided by its legitimate national interests. Nevertheless, it was--and rightly so--condemned by world public opinion, because it endangered world peace.

Well then, what are we to think of the president of one of the world powers of our times who has also turned out to be prepared to ignite the bonfire of a world conflict--in the worst case, a nuclear one--primarily in order to roast his own reelection meat on it? To be sure, the consequences of President Carter's aborted commando raid in Iran was, from the beginning, just as unpredictable as all his foreign policy. The U.S. President has assumed "full responsibility" for the adventurous undertaking that failed because of "technical difficulties." However, would he have also assumed responsibility for consequences resulting from a "success," which could have easily become catastrophic? If he were to, then the people and allies of the United States and the world would have to take into account that frightening irresponsibility reigns in the administration of the leading capitalist great power.

Still, let us not simplify the issue by presuming that President Carter committed himself to the hazardous venture only to improve his reelection chances. At least as strong a consideration was that he believed he could regain the considerably demolished prestige of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East area in this manner. Rescuing the U.S. hostages held captive at the Tehran embassy was the admitted objective of the operation. (It was intended to end their captivity, which is at variance with international law, through means that are no less at variance with it.) However, the scanty details that have been leaking out about the dimensions and circumstances of the venture indicate that there was much more involved than just the hostages' fate.

Referring to government sources, the New York TIMES says that, one after another, CIA agents infiltrated into Iran last month with false passports and, in collaboration with antirevolutionary elements, prepared a landing strip for the commando unit's planes and helicopters. It is also not known as yet exactly how many soldiers comprised the force ordered to the desert airport and then back by the Pentagon: according to official U.S. sources 120 men, while Tehran estimates their number at 3,000. Allegedly, in addition to the "leathernecks," there were 40 Iranian cadets included in the unit who had studied in the United States and have remained loyal to the shah. The possibility cannot be excluded that Washington had in mind the implementation of a more comprehensive "scenario," and releasing the hostages would have been only one episode in that, under the pretext of the hostages, they would have attempted to overthrow the revolutionary regime and regain a U.S. position assuring a decisive influence on Iran.

The White House's irresponsible act has caused consternation throughout the world, but most of all among the U.S. allies, since, in the face of the affair, the sad role of the latter has become obvious and the illusion that they are equal partners of the "great friend" has again burst like a soap bubble. In recent weeks, Washington has been pressing for an absolute solidarity of the allies in the matter of its crisis prevailing with Iran--and its general cold war line. It appealed to dependence on one another, while it exerted unprecedented pressure on them to achieve their support for Washington's line.

One week ago, the common market countries--and, as an "honorary member," Japan--knuckled under and formed a common front with the United States against Iran, announcing political and economic sanctions against Tehran. To extenuate the matter, this solidarity, manifested with bad grace, served (would have served) precisely the purpose of restraining Washington from military steps against Iran that were openly hinted at by the United States. However, barely had the allies announced their sanctions, intended to exert a "moderating effect," when Washington sent its soldiers to Iran.

Not only has the United States failed to bother to consult its allies in advance about a step fraught with unpredictable consequences--for them as well!--but it has not even informed them of its intentions, although there is every indication that the planning and organization of the complex operation began several weeks prior to its miscarried execution. By this cynical attitude, Washington has outwitted its more sober-minded partners, who for the time being (West German Chancellor Schmidt, Japanese Premier Ohira and others) are voicing only their "profound concern." One cannot tell whether they will draw the conclusion that logically presents itself from this: Notably, whether it is worth following Washington's amateurish and irrational line in a servile manner because of a fiction--the fiction of a "red peril," of the Warsaw Pact's alleged endeavor to attain a superiority of strength.

Ultimately, what has resulted so far from the abortive commando operation? It has only worsened the position of the Tehran hostages, and it has not done any good for the President's reelection prospects either, because essentially it has put their control into Ayatollah Khomeyni's hands. To be sure, if Carter does not satisfactorily resolve the hostage affair within a definite period of time, his reelection prospects will be reduced to a minimum. Neither has his prestige benefited from the fact that, as a sign of his disagreement, Cyrus Vance, his secretary of state, has resigned. As to the alliance, he has initiated another new crisis of trust and credibility and, what is even more serious, he has sharpened tension to an extraordinary extent not only in the area concerned, but, because of its strategic significance, on a world scale.

According to the Washington POST, Carter can now choose between two bad choices: One is a moderate policy, which has not produced anything up to now, and the other is an aggressive one, which involves serious dangers. One cannot tell which option will be decided on by Washington, but Secretary of Defense Brown's recent remark to the effect that--because of climatic reasons!--further similar operations could only take place at the end of the summer, is not too reassuring. The peace-loving forces of the world can probably do more than merely pray for unfavorable weather for the Pentagon...

LEADERS ATTEND BUDAPEST MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD011320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0750 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] Istvan Petres describes the scene in Parade Square in Budapest and the gathering of workers for the May Day march: "Children handed bunches of flowers to the guests on the grandstand where Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Premier Gyorgy Lazar; party and state leaders, and heads of foreign delegations and representatives of outstanding brigades are seated."

There are flags, placards and flowers everywhere. The inscriptions call for peace and security for the world, urge implementation of the congress resolutions and salute Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

Kadar Interview

LD011315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 1 May 80

[Elemer Csak interview with MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar in grandstand of Parade Square, Budapest--live]

[Text] [Question] Greetings on behalf of television viewers and radio listeners. Allow me to ask you, while thousands and tens of thousands are marching past the grandstand, to share your thoughts and feelings with us. A little more concretely: We say that May Day is the militant review of the working class, the working people. In your opinion, where are the frontlines of this struggle in the world today? What is the message of May Day for us?

[Answer] It is a great experience to participate in the 1980 May Day parade of the workers of Budapest, the capital of the Hungarian People's Republic. Men and women, young and old, children, about a quarter million people are taking part in this parade. We have many foreign guests from 35 or perhaps 40 countries who are present on this May Day. Thanks to radio and television, millions can follow these festivities at home and abroad. For this reason I say that those present can feel and those who are watching can see that this parade is enthusiastic, united, intimate in many respects and held in a happy mood.

What can be felt at this parade? Springtime this year has meant a great series of political programs. Our party, the MSZMP, held its 12th congress. Following that, the whole country celebrated 4 April, the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation. Next, the workers of outstanding enterprises were decorated. The campaign for the election of the National Assembly and local councils began, and now we are celebrating May Day. In all this we can feel that our party and people are united, confident, they have aims to work for and are aware that if we close our ranks and work harder, then we can solve the current tasks of building socialism successfully.

This is the mood of the country, this is public opinion--colorful and convincing proof of which is this May Day, and I am deeply convinced that the mood of May Day parades in all towns and villages of the country which are being held now is the same as that in Budapest.

As regards your question, May Day is traditionally the day of solidarity of the international working class. Now it is perhaps more than that, since in one-quarter of the world socialism is being built, and so it is a feast day of the friendship of peoples.

The celebration of May Day also has traditionally a central, militant aim on every occasion. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the central, militant task of 1 May 1980 all over the world is the struggle for detente and peace. I think the first and essential prerequisite of human progress is peace in the world, prevention of a new world war and spreading the process of detente. This is both the demand and the precondition of social progress and striving for the freedom of nations. We, the Hungarian working people, are now demonstrating for peace and detente, together with our friends and comrades in all parts of the world. Recently, 22 European communist and workers parties held a discussion in Paris, the only subject of which was that all peace-loving forces should unite and struggle for the consolidation of peace, security and detente in Europe, and by doing so, it is our conviction, also for world peace.

We Hungarian communists and our people, the builders of socialism, will do everything on our part in our international activity in the spirit of this conference--the party by its own activity and our socialist state by means of foreign policy--for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, for world peace, for a lasting peace. This is the central purpose of this May Day, as reflected in the slogans heard on loudspeakers and written on placards. This is what I wanted to say, and with these sentiments and thoughts I salute our working class, our people building socialism, on this great day, on May Day, and would like to convey our greetings to our international friends, the peoples building socialism, all people in the world struggling for progress and peace.

[Question] Thank you for the interview and allow me to wish you on the feast day of labor further good work and for this, very good health.

[Answer] Thank you very much, and I wholeheartedly return your good wishes to everyone.

MAROTHY SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN POLAND

LD301302 Budapest MTI in English 1919 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Warsaw:

A Polish-Hungarian friendship rally held in Lublin (Poland) on Tuesday was addressed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee. On behalf of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, Laszlo Marothy greeted the hosts and lauded the sacrificing work of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth directed at the country's development and building socialist society.

Referring to the latest congress of the Hungarian party, the HSWP Political Committee member said: "The congress of our party discussed the Hungarian youth with particular emphasis. It established that the majority of Hungarian young people are standing their ground honestly in work, study and in defence of the country and are taking active part in public life. We noted with joy the party's assessment of our youth organization that KISZ is successfully participating in elaborating, understanding and implementing party policy." Laszlo Marothy went on to condemn reactionary forces which are working for upsetting the historically developed balance of forces between the two world systems and which are conducting a general anti-communist campaign. "In the present international situation youth organizations and the entire progressive youth movement have big responsibility in mobilizing the widest possible masses of the youth for peace, for consistent continuation of detente and in the struggle for disarmament," said the first secretary of the Hungarian youth organization.

WOJTASZEK MEETS AUSTRIA'S PAHR ON ARRIVAL

LD012146 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May, PAP--Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Willibald Pahr arrived here today on an official visit. At the Warsaw airport, the minister was welcomed by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Present was Austrian Ambassador to Poland Friedrich Christian Zanetti.

The Austrian guest will be received by representatives of supreme state authorities and hold plenary talks with Emil Wojtaszek.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PREMIER KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED

LD012150 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 1 May 80

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Kabul, 1 May, PAP--Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, Vice-Premier and Minister of Planning Sultan Ali Keshtmand said he was grateful to Poland for her moral support to the Afghan revolution cause.

Keshtmand told PAP that he expected that Polish-Afghan economic co-operation would at first cover development of trade and assistance in training technical personnel, and later on would embrace construction of plants in Afghanistan and assistance in development of rural and food co-operatives.

He said that to a great extent thanks to the Soviet economic and food assistance, Afghanistan was overcoming the difficulties caused by activities of counter-revolutionary bands, errors of Amin's policy and last year's drought. Keshtmand said that in the countryside the new authorities would strengthen and develop service co-operatives.

He said that over recent weeks the state of transportation also improved. He added that the present five-year plan envisaged that 50 percent of outlays would go to industry, 25 percent to agriculture and irrigation work and the rest to housing construction, education, health service and social welfare. Characterizing the general situation in the country, Keshtmand said that even that part of the Afghan society which believed in counter-revolutionary propaganda had enough of sabotage and terrorist activities of bands which make life difficult in provinces.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE

LD011850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] A May Day parade was held in Warsaw today. "On the dais of honor were Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Edward Babiuch, premier; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee were also present." Gierek made a speech on the occasion. The parade was followed by sporting events held throughout the capital.

Gierek Address

ID011115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0801 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the Warsaw May Day rally and parade--live]

[Text] Comrades! People of Warsaw! Compatriots! On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee; of the supreme authorities of our allied political parties, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party; and on behalf of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, I cordially welcome and greet the people in towns and villages and the working people of Poland gathered at rallies and parades. I address warm greetings to all those who, because of their professional duties, cannot take part in the May Day celebrations with us.

Comrades and citizens! This year's May Day is being celebrated in the atmosphere of strenuous effort and endeavors to secure the prosperity of our native homeland. At present our country is developing amid conditions which are more complex and difficult than before. In anticipation of these conditions, and in an effort to meet in the best possible way our social needs and aspirations, the 8th PZPR Congress prepared a realistic, but at the same time ambitious, program which demands greater efforts from us all.

The program provided the basis for the National Unity Front's election platform, and gained general support in the recent Sejm and People's Council elections. Putting the program into practice will require a businesslike effort from every person who has the good of Poland at heart. It will require better work and better management, effectiveness and thriftiness, and activity of high quality in every branch of production and social life. It will require socialist norms and principles, and especially those of social justice, to be observed. This is the direction which has been taken by our party's policy and the allied political parties--the work of our government is guided by these injunctions.

The strength of every nation is indicated by its material achievements, and by the ideological and moral values which that nation represents. In the complex situation faced by the present-day world, the unity of thought and deed, sound performance of one's duty, and a sense of responsibility for one's country are conditions for the secure existence of our people, the chance of overcoming obstacles and shortcomings in security, Poland's further development and the prosperity of its citizens.

Today's patriotism is most fully expressed by good and solid effort for one's country. From this platform, I thank all those who do not spare their strength and conscientiously carry out their civic obligations. It is your toil, comrades and citizens, that gives form to present-day and future Poland. Your effort sets out its role and position in the world.

I address words of deep respect and gratitude to the participants in the struggle for progress and social justice, fighters for our motherland's freedom, and veterans of labor, who have furnished the foundation for People's Poland's achievements.

I warmly and cordially greet the dedicated working class of our country, miners and steelworkers, metallurgical workers, chemical industry workers and construction industry workers, railwaymen and transport workers, power industry and shipbuilding industry workers, seamen and dockworkers, textile, food industry, commerce and service workers, and employees in all sectors of our economy.

It is to you that our motherland owes the most. Like always, we count on your contribution to the construction of a strong and modern socialist Poland.

With all my heart, I greet the farmers, agricultural service employees, members of production cooperatives and state farm employees. We are sure that your efforts, which enjoy the respect of the whole community, will bring the expected results.

I address the Polish intelligentsia, engineers and technicians, scientists and educators, creators of art and culture, economists and legal practitioners, health service and state administration employees. Your knowledge and experience, your creative efforts--may they serve in ever better ways our country's prosperity.

With respect and gratitude, I address Polish women. Your provident concern for your families' good and prosperity, for the patriotic atmosphere of Polish households, for the young generation's upbringing creates irreplaceable values in the life of our people.

I address most cordial words to Polish youth. Always aim high, young friends; do not be satisfied with little. May your generation make a worthy contribution to the common achievement of all Poles.

I address expressions of appreciation to Polish servicemen, who are performing with dedication their duty in defense of Poland's peace and security on land, sea and in the air.

I greet the civic militia and security service functionaries, all those who guard public peace and order, who defend the lives and property of their compatriots.

I address words of appreciation and gratitude to all those active in social organizations and associations who, motivated by noble reasons, dedicate their efforts to the common cause.

I address you, dear Warsaw citizens--may the capital of our state, the symbol of struggle and peaceful efforts, set an example of honest effort, and its inhabitants a model of the best civic characteristics.

Dear compatriots! In a few days' time, we will mark the 35th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. Our nation took advantage of the years of peace to rebuild our motherland from ruins and ashes. The effort made by millions of Poles has resulted in impressive results, but not all wounds have been healed and it has not been possible to make up all losses.

It is only in conditions of peace that the peoples of the world, and this includes the Polish people, can solve problems inherited from history and those which the present poses for them. Millions of Poles who have personally experienced war are still alive in our country. This is why our nation has the moral duty to point out and warn against every threat to peace.

We are following with attention the tensions which are appearing in international relations, and are doing all we can to protect peace. From this place, we are renewing our recent proposal to convene in Warsaw a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

We are expressing here our full support for the lofty ideals of the appeal for peace and detente addressed to European peoples by the Paris meeting of communists.

We are celebrating the international day of the working class together with working people of the whole world. We send sincere and fraternal greetings to our close and steadfast friends--the Soviet people. We wish them new, glorious successes in building communism.

We greet the peoples of the socialist community--may our cooperation and mutual friendship bring increasingly better results.

We link our thoughts with all peoples which follww the road of progress and independence. We are in solidarity with the forces which are struggling for freedom, democracy and peace.

Dear comrades and citizens! Compatriots! A progressive, strong prosperous and just motherland of all Poles--this is our highest aim and historic duty. Let us unite our efforts. Let us give to our country our thoughts, hearts and talents. Let us serve it by our daily, honest effort. Long live and blossom our motherland, the Polish People's Republic! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Warsaw Parade Reported

LD011521 Warsaw PAP in English 1318 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May, PAP--At 1000, the traditional May Day demonstration of the inhabitants of Warsaw began. Marching at the head of the parade, next to representatives of all social and professional milieus of Warsaw and the metropolitan voivodship were members of the party and state leadership, among them PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek.

Next, from a reviewing stand, Edward Gierek delivered a speech to the marchers, which was relayed live on radio and television and, over loudspeakers, to participants in May Day demonstrations in other Polish towns.

A sense of unity of the nation and its party, the nationwide acceptance of the programme of the 8th PUWP Congress, the will to engage in creative work and the awareness of the tasks ahead of us, and satisfaction with the country's achievements are the features that best define the atmosphere of May Day demonstrations throughout Poland.

This year marked the 90th anniversary of May Day celebrations in Poland. The Polish people has manifested again its fraternal solidarity and will of cooperation with the international communist and working class.

The banners along the route of the Warsaw march and those carried by the demonstrators emphasized the need for increased effort to (?promote) peace and disarmament, voiced support for Gierek's proposal to host a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and conveyed warm greetings to the people of the USSR and other socialist countries, all class friends engaged in the struggle for social and national liberation, peace and socialism.

Alongside hundreds of thousands of employees of Warsaw factories and institutions, students, sportsmen and scouts, some one thousand leading workers from the biggest industrial establishments in Poland took part in the Warsaw march, among them miners, shipbuilders, steelworkers, seamen.

GDANSK MEETING DISCUSSES UNSATISFACTORY TASK FULFILLMENT

LD290952 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A session of the voivodship people's council was held today in Gdansk. Here is a commentary from Gdansk: The most important item on the agenda was a report on the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan, the budget of the voivodship last year and the assessment of the first quarter of this year.

In the assessment of the region's authorities, the realization of tasks was unsatisfactory. A report made by Voivoda Prof Jerzy Kolodziejski mentioned two reasons for this: The incorrect realization of the investment process, and the lack of improvement in the effectiveness of management. The effectiveness of management means not only raw materials and fuels, but also the human factor. Unfortunately, one must mention here poor management of labor resources. The number of vacant positions in the voivodship is 8,000 and the requirements supplied by the enterprises bear witness to the irrational work of social services. In production labor productivity declined by 8 percent. The working time is being poorly used. The absenteeism in the first quarter amounted to 10 percent. These are signals demanding, among other things, an increase in labor discipline. By the way, such steps have already been taken.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION--A delegation of CPSU Central Committee advisors led by Y.A. Belik, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Planning and Finance Organs, visited Poland from 22-26 April for talks with the team of scientific advisors to the PZPR Central Committee first secretary. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

LATVIAN CP DELEGATION--On 28 April Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, received the delegation of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee led by Second Secretary I.K. Strelkov to discuss contacts between allied organizations and bodies of the PZPR and CPSU under the terms of the interparty cooperation accord. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

LCY DELEGATION--A delegation of the LCY led by Petar Kostic, secretary of theprovincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation had talks in the PZPR Central Committee, in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and in the Ministry of Finance on selected problems of the PZPR's economic policy. The Yugoslav guests also visited Tarnobrzeg and Bielsko Voivodships. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

NEW ZSMP CHAIRMAN--The Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] congress has ended. Andrzej Koltek was elected chairman of the ZSMP Central Board. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Apr 80 LD]

GDR MINISTER'S VISIT--On 24 April PZPR Politburo member Zdzislaw Grudzien met with Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy, to discuss the key problems of the development of Silesian industries and mining. The sides stressed the fruitful development of Polish-GDR cooperation in many spheres of life, including mining. Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak was present. [Warsaw TYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION--A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Agriculture led by Julius Varga has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation had talks in the PZPR Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food on further party cooperation in agriculture, met with Roman Malinowski, vice premier and minister of food industry and purchases, and with Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica, and then toured Gdansk and Elblag Voivodships to study farms and agricultural plants. The delegation was received by Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Zabinski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

BORBA STRESSES LOYALTY TO TITO, TITO'S POLICY

AU011228 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Marko Lolic commentary: "Chronicle: With Tito in Our Hearts (Yugoslavia and the World on the News about the Grave State of Health of President Tito)"]

[Excerpts] All the anxious love and attention together with wishes for recovery, everything that our country and all our people have been expressing in the last few months has now fused in the last few days even more solidly into the deepest concern because of the deterioration of the already grave state of health of our Tito: It has fused into the dignified patriotism that is demonstrated along Tito's road and into the faith in the future that draws its strength from the value of what has been achieved and the readiness now and in the future everywhere to work and act responsibily and in a disciplined manner, with a feeling of pride, unity and self-managing harmony.

That, briefly, expresses everything that our people and peoples constantly and permanently carry in their hearts: Loyalty to Tito in their action and readiness to consistently and unwaveringly persist in this course. As the world, too, has testified in numerous articles, messages and news commentaries recently, independence, self-management, nonalignment, internal unity and national equality are the essential determinants of the Yugoslav community and the historic achievements of Tito's great creative and revolutionary work. Tito is all of us.

Reports from Luubljana are anxiously followed. However, no tasks are delayed: The people know that loyalty is best demonstrated in work. They are aware of the obligations that we have in production and economic stabilization, in self-managing relations and in the political life and activities characterized by a developed activity of the LCY and an increasingly more pronounced orientation of the wide front of the Socialist Alliance to daily needs in the life of working people and citizens.

The source and supporting foundations of our strength are reliable. They are: self-management and nonalignment; reputation in the world and unity within the country; defense--that is, all-people's defense; independence without any concessions and equality as the principle of cooperation with all; and serenity and optimism, facing the future, based on the clear goals for which we struggle.

Yugoslavia's international activity, its dynamic sociopolitical developments and its achievements in socialist self-management and in the functioning of delegate system and collective work are the main topics and characteristics on which numerous foreign reporters are sending their reports to the world. They all seem to see Yugoslavia as something special, something with its undoubted specific characteristics and distinctions. The faraway Tokyo SHIMBUN notes: "Tito's strength is in the fact that he enjoys the complete support and admiration of the nation. His strength is the result of an unwavering devotion to an independent and original road to socialism."

Both we and the world know: Here, Tito is present in every heart.

SLOVENIA'S RIBICIC EXPRESSES PEOPLE'S CONCERN FOR TITO

AU011900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, April--Slovenia's working people today celebrated 27 April--the day when, 39 years ago, the liberation front of the Slovene people was formed in Ljubljana. [paragraph continues]

Numerous celebrations and the presentation of special awards to prominent activists mark the special day. In this connection, a festive session of the SAWP Republican Conference was held at which 20 prominent sociopolitical activists were presented with republican liberation front awards and at which Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, spoke about the formation, the increasingly greater importance and activity of the people's front, or rather the Socialist Alliance.

Mitja Ribicic said, among other things, that 27 April was our greatest national holiday, the symbol of our suffering and defiance, of our Partisan victory, freedom and dignity, brotherhood and unbreakable linkage with the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, together with which we have built Socialist Yugoslavia.

Political Mobility and Activity

Historic experiences strengthen us in our belief that we have always, when it was most difficult for us because of domestic difficulties or because of outside pressures, overcome everything with the least difficulty when we expanded and consolidated the front, when we relied on the people, when we strengthened their confidence in the political system and the LCY and when we strengthened the unity of the movement in the leadership and masses. For the present moment and the situation in Socialist Yugoslavia and our republic, we can say that in the postwar period we did not have a greater political mobility and activity of the working masses than now.

In addition to many dangerous hotbeds in the world, particularly in connection with Iran and Afghanistan, what causes special concern for all of us, for all our peoples are the reports from the Ljubljana clinical center about the grave illness of President of the Republic Comrade Tito. The reports urge our working people to link their daily work and aspirations with the name of the man whose work and life have been identified with the life and history of our peoples, with the successes and victories of the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia and with the aspirations for freedom for all peoples and nations in the world.

In addition to well-meaning and objective articles about our president and Yugoslavia, what frequently disturbs us, Ribicic noted, are distorted portrayals of the president as a leader above the people, state and nation. For Tito has elaborated a new image of the leading worker of the LCY, the Socialist Alliance and the socialist state; a new manner of work and a new responsibility of the people's tribune to the sole sovereign that he recognizes, the working people. Demagogery, flattery and encouragement of expectations that cannot be realized are alien to Tito and the LCY. Comrade Tito's confidence in the strength of the people's masses is boundless and for that very reason the confidence of the masses in Tito is boundless.

At the festive session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia Ribicic also noted the following two initiatives by Comrade Tito which are particularly topical now. First, the need is shown for further democratization of our political life, the struggle against a forum-type alienation and for increasingly greater collective and public responsibility of the elected organs and organizations for a renewal of cadres, for rejuvenation, for inclusion of women and for consistent implementation of the constitutional principles on rotation, against an accumulation of functions and on shortening the term of office. Second, more resolute work on developing the political system in which the worker, associated labor, will become the basic proponents of expanded and social reproduction.

MACEDONIAN SPEAKER CONDEMNS BULGARIA'S 'NEGATION' OF MACEDONIA

AU012130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Kocani, 27 April--A festive soiree devoted to the 75th anniversary of Nikola Karev's death was held in Kocani tonight.

The prominent Macedonian socialist and revolutionary was one of the prominent personalities of the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people.

The wealth of revolutionary thought and ideas which we encounter in the study of our past is impressive. It calls for a serious study and multidimensional interpretations. These thoughts and ideas reveal not only the national liberation idea, which was then developing, but also Macedonian political thought which tried to create and develop a complete concept--an ideological and theoretical concept--about the future position of Macedonia as a state in the Balkans. A special place in that is taken by the socialist group to which Nikola Karev belonged from his early youth. Thanks to members of this group, the Macedonian revolution of that period obtained special ideological views and understanding which inspired it to implement important historic values, Prof Dr Aleksandar Hristov said in his speech at that soiree.

Comprehensive Development in Yugoslav Revolution

Aleksandar Hristov then said that in the socialist revolution the Macedonian people realized everything that it could not in its revolution in 1903. With the decisions of the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia and with the proclamation of Macedonia as a state community within the Yugoslav federation, Macedonia has experienced comprehensive development and international affirmation.

However, the deviations of the Bulgarian Communist Party from the Marxist view on nations have again been expressed. The Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic is gradually carrying out a revision of its national legislation which had recognized the Macedonians right to their independent national life, Hristov then stressed.

Evading the acceptance of the Macedonians in the Pirin region as a national minority, political thought in Bulgaria is increasingly being concentrated more on negating the Macedonian nation itself. Extremely unscientific interpretations are being made in order to negate the legitimacy of the Macedonian people and the Yugoslav revolution in building Macedonia as a state community within the Yugoslav federation.

The negation of the Macedonian nation and thus also the national rights of the Macedonians in the Bulgarian part of Macedonia, is being carried out in modern Bulgarian historiography and in political thought from the positions which are well known in Bulgarian bourgeois historic science.

Absurdities of Bulgarian Science

That approach has brought scientific history in Bulgaria to an obvious absurdity. That science is now defending the national bourgeoisie more and more persistently than the bourgeoisie could have done in certain historic cataclysms to which it exposed the Bulgarian people with its aspiration to conquer Macedonia. The Bulgarian bourgeoisie is now being ascribed merits as the most consistent guardian of Bulgaria's national interests regarding the Macedonian question and, in this connection, positive appraisals of the Bulgarian royal court are being made. Thus, neighboring Bulgaria is abandoning Georgi Dimitrov's warnings that the Bulgarian communists must free themselves of great-Bulgarian chauvinism and the Bulgarian bourgeoisie's pretensions to hegemony in the Balkans.

Aleksandar Hristov then said that the protagonists of Macedonian political thought (Goce Delcev, Djorce Petrov, Dimohadzi Dimov, Jane Sandanski, Dimitrije Cunovski, Krste Misirkov and others) stressed that the enemies of the Macedonian independent nation were not the Turks, not Turkey, but the aggressive conquering policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and of the governments of the neighboring Balkan countries. [paragraph continues]

He said that Macedonian scientific thought had no tendency to develop on an anti-Bulgarian basis. The facts set forth by Macedonian historiography do not accuse the Bulgarian people but rather the conquering policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie toward Macedonia. Hristov then said that modern Bulgarian scientific history is using the Bulgarian bourgeois historic thought and that it is developing a new version of the statist theory of nations. The basis of the theory is contained in the thesis "one state, one nation." The idea of the existence of a "socialist nation" or rather "state nation" is being increasingly disseminated and elaborated. The state and nation are being identified with a unilateral state act. In historic thought everything is subordinated to this idea, which is moving in a circle: unified state--unified nation.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA, BULGARIA

AU012012 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 4

[D. Nikolic report]

[Summary] Skopje, April--At its session on 24 April the Macedonian Assembly discussed Yugoslavia's international relations and concluded that during the past period the Socialist Republic of Macedonia has made a positive contribution to the formation of common Yugoslav foreign policy on the basis of the well-known principles and the development of good-neighborly relations as a permanent orientation and interest.

As was reported at the session, "cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has further expanded during the past period. Positive results have been achieved in the economic field." Last year commodity trade between the two countries increased by 85 percent as compared with the preceding year. Contacts in the fields of culture and education also increased. The Skopje and Tirana universities expanded the forms of their mutual cooperation. The two countries have also developed wide cooperation in the field of water resources.

"The positive trend in the relations and cooperation between our country and the Republic of Greece has continued during the past and the current years." Good results have been achieved in economic cooperation between the two countries and in that connection the number of work organizations from Macedonia participating in this cooperation is increasing. "Cultural cooperation is developing successfully and it is certain that it would have been even more extensive and diverse if it were not for certain limitations imposed by the Greek side. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia is interested in developing comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring Greece in all fields and without any limitations.

"During the past year as well as previously our country and, within its framework, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, have continued their efforts to develop their relations and cooperation with the Bulgarian People's Republic. Those efforts have been aimed at expanding and enriching cooperation in all fields. Economic cooperation still occupies the dominant position in that cooperation. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Bulgarian People's Republic have exchanged exhibitions of their economic achievements, a certain number of existing arrangements between the economic organizations have been renewed and the electric power systems of Strumica and Petrich have been connected. Contacts have been established between Skopje and Blagoevgrad within the framework of cooperation between cities. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia advocates as wide communications between the peoples of the two countries as possible and in this connection devotes the necessary attention to border meetings.

"However, despite the expressed desire for comprehensive cooperation and progress in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, we witness an increasingly more extensive and intensive anti-Yugoslav campaign attacking the fundamental values of the SFRY and the authentic achievements of our revolution as well as our nonaligned policy and overtly expressing territorial claims. [paragraph continues]

It is on the basis of inconceivable falsification of the Macedonian people's history that attempts are made to negate the Macedonian nation. The purpose of these attempts is to evade solving current problems that burden our relations and the accusations against our country that it is allegedly interfering in Bulgaria's internal affairs are aimed at discrediting our foreign policy.

The Socialist Republic of Macedonia also strives to enrich its relations with Turkey in all fields of mutual interest. Certain tangible results have been achieved in multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and further intensification of that cooperation is in the interests of all Balkan countries.

LJUBLJANA WORKERS DELIVER MAY DAY GREETINGS FOR TITO

AU011205 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1100 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] This morning at the Ljubljana clinic center a delegation of Ljubljana workers presented a letter to the Doctor's Council and its associates thanking them for their care in the treatment of the president of the republic, Comrade Tito. Academician Prof Dr Bogdan Brecelj thanked the delegation on behalf of the Doctors' Council. A representative of the Tito Litostroj plants delivered a bouquet of carnations for Comrade Tito as well as the May Day greetings letter from Luubljana workers.

SOCIOPOLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE 1 MAY PROCLAMATION

LD011236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0929 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 1 (TANJUG)--May First celebrations in Yugoslavia are marked by the message "Following Tito's Achievements, We Go United to New Victories," contained in the May First proclamation of Yugoslavia's socio-political organizations to the working people.

The proclamation, which has received great publicity in the Yugoslav information media, emphasizes that all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities "deeply concerned because of President Tito's health condition, are bringing heightened resolution to the strength and readiness of thei determination to preserve and advance their socialist, self-management community, its freedom, independence, brotherhood, unity and equality, to strengthen its total national defense and social self-protection."

All the events held yesterday throughout the country on the occasion of the workers' holiday were permeated with the Yugoslav people's resolve to be steadfast in the stabilization of the economy, to increase productivity and heighten economy measures--their most important tasks in the current year.

NEW DRAFT LAW ON MILITARY SERVICE SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD291350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Summary] Belgrade--As a rule the recruits who have been deemed capable or partly capable for military service will be called up to do their military service in the calendar year in which they reach 19 years. The recruits who by that time have not completed their secondary guided education school studies and who still attend that school will be called up when they have completed their school studies and by the end of the calendar year in which they reach 21 years at the latest. These are the provisions of the draft law on military service which has been submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly. This is the last phase in the discussion of this bill which is introducing several new regulations in this area.

The method in the call up of students has been virtually completely changed. Up till now their national service has been deferred until the end of their studies or until they have ceased being students. Now students too will be called up immediately on completion of their secondary school guided education with a proviso that they will serve their military service in two parts. The first part, which will last 12 months, will begin in October, after they have completed their secondary education. The remaining 3 months will be served after completion of faculty studies or when they cease being students, or by the end of the calendar year in which the recruit reached 26 years of his life at the latest. Those recruits--students who have not completed the first 2 years of faculty studies--will also be called up to complete the remaining 3 months of military service by the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 23.

The law says that women are not subject to military service. In peacetime the women who volunteer for it can, in keeping with the requirements of our armed forces, be called to do their military training. Only women volunteers can be invited to undertake this training, and they may do so beginning from the year in which they reach the age of 24.

The final stipulations of the bill say that a recruit who on the day this bill comes into force attends studies or post-diploma studies can have his military service deferred. The man who on the day the new law comes into force happens to be serving their 8 months (? to 12 months) military service will have their military service extended to 15 months. Those who have spent 15 months in the Yugoslav People's Army will be released within 1 week.

The new law on military service will be adopted at the session of the Federal Chamber convened for June this year.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--Belgrade--A plan of cooperation in the field of health and medical science over the next 3 years has been signed by the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health of the Hungarian People's Republic. The new cooperation plan envisages the expansion and promotion of cooperation between the two countries in this field. On the Yugoslav side the plan was signed by Dr Pande Drvosanski, assistant chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection, and on the Hungarian side by Dr Lajos Juszt, deputy minister of health of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

VOJVODINA DEFENSE COUNCIL--The Council for National Defense of Vojvodina's Presidency has analyzed the fulfillment of the plan for the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the past medium-term period. It concluded that the planning of development and the fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection have become a component part of daily activities of all planning factors. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 28 Apr 80 AU]

SUBNOR PRESIDENT, SECRETARY ELECTED--A session of the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] has been held in Belgrade at which Kosta Nadj was elected the first president with a 1-year mandate and Tone Turhner was elected secretary for 2 years. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]